

The Censored Truth: Fatalities, Sexual Abuse, and the Final Failure of Austrian Youth Welfare

Anchor Data: The Fixed Facts for Research (English)

1. 🏠 Birth Data (The Start of the Trauma Chain)

The precise birth details that mark the beginning of the trauma chain:

Name: Peter Siegfried Krug

Date of Birth: November 23, 1966

Time of Birth: 02:45 AM

Place of Birth: Landeskrankenhaus (LKA) Salzburg, Müllner Hauptstraße 48, 5020 Salzburg, Austria

Historical Anchor: Immediately placed in the Nursery Home near the hospital after birth.

2. 🏠 Address Data: Itzling Children's Home (1968–1972)

The exact location of the Children's Home, where the active psychological traumatization began:

Institution (Historical): Städtisches Kinderheim Itzling (Municipal Children's Home Itzling)

Exact Address: Kirchenstraße 33, 5020 Salzburg, Austria

District: Salzburg-Itzling

Today's Use: Municipal Kindergarten Itzling 1 and KOKO Spieloase (Childcare).

Part I. The Genesis of the Trauma Chain (Ages 0 to 6)

The chronology of systemic neglect began on November 23, 1966, with the birth of Peter Siegfried Krug as an illegitimate child in Salzburg. The then 22-year-old mother, Herta Krug (later Bertel), refused to comply with the abortion demand of the biological father, Dr. Peter Strobl (a physician from Kitzbühel). Instead of raising the child herself, Peter was immediately placed in a nursery home near the Salzburg State Hospital after birth and spent the first two years of his life in institutional care there. He was never raised by his mother. The mother's weekend visits were destructive: they consisted of criticism and blame without any emotional support. Peter felt like an object. In this toxic situation, institutional placement was the only chance for survival. The painful truth about the circumstances of his birth and the father's existence was not revealed to him until over 40 years later.

This institutionalization continued from 1968 to 1972 at the Children's Home at Kirchenstraße 33 in Itzling. This transition marked an escalation to **** active psychological traumatization****. The home was perceived as a closed institution, a prison with no spaces for retreat. The psychological violence manifested in the most perfidious educational methods: this included locking the young Peter in the dark cellar (which led to nightmares and trembling knees for weeks) and the collective intimidation of the children with the threat: "The devil is coming for you now!" It was particularly traumatic that Peter was one of the few children not picked up for Christmas, even though his mother lived only about 80 meters away. A desperate escape attempt by the weeping child to his mother ended with the ultimate rejection: she only opened the door a crack, instructing him to return to the home immediately.

Part II. From Psychological Terror to Cause of Death (Ages 6 to 13)

The chain of violence escalated from 1972 with placement in the foster family of Magarethe Leitner in Guggenthal (via Pro Juventute). The supposed freedom in the house without a fence turned out to be an arbitrary zone of terror. The Youth Welfare Office failed by leaving the overwhelmed foster mother effectively unsupervised. The arbitrary violence included slaps, being hit with slippers, or even a wooden chair.

This violence forced Peter and his fellow foster child, Adi Hillimaier, into the extremely traumatic survival strategy of "hardening training" in the forest, where they beat each other to stop feeling the fear of the foster mother's beatings. The fatal consequences of this systemic neglect were censored in official reports: the names of the victims Reinhard Tutschko (suicide) and Daniel Spitzl (drug overdose) were omitted. The public naming of these fatalities is the core of the revelation.

The fear of death culminated in a physical breakdown with nightly choking attacks (hyperventilation).

The cause—psychological terror—was not recognized at the hospital. Despite suspicion, doctors falsely diagnosed epilepsy. This misdiagnosis continued the chain of systemic failure on the medical level, forcing Peter into rebellion against the false interpretation of his identity for decades.

After a brief stay at the Aignerstraße Children's Home (marked by bullying, truancy, and theft), Peter was placed with Gerold and Annamaria Ladinig in Liefering. This was a strategic total failure. The foster father, Gerold Ladinig (a former institutionalized child and alcoholic), felt it necessary to pass on the trauma; the violence escalated to sadistic humiliation (beatings on bare, wet skin).

In the midst of the terror, contact with a psychologist offered hope. Since Peter had a trauma-induced speech block, the psychologist taught him chess. The chessboard, with its clarity and predictability, became an existential anchor. However, the neglect culminated in sexual abuse by an employee of the foster father. The system's reaction was censorship, as the detailed assaults were omitted from the book. The ultimate irony: the abuse ended not through the authorities but through the sadistic violence of the foster father Ladinig himself (knocking the perpetrator down). The only form of protection was the violence of another perpetrator—the absolute finale of systemic failure.

Part III. The Price of Identity and the Path to Freedom (Adolescence and Adulthood)

From Systemic Failure to Self-Help (approx. 1986 – March 1987)

The chain ended at the Kolpinghaus apprentice dormitory, which represented a final, ultimate failure. Peter found neither role models nor ideas there. The system denied him intellectual development and pushed him into mindless compulsory labor. The only compensation was the nightly composition of chess problems—often without a board—as an intellectual escape from the underachievement, inspired by the works of Samuel Loyd.

Material hardship (hunger, theft of bread scraps) led to complete homelessness after the end of institutional care. Peter spent nights without possessions and close to freezing to death in the streets of Salzburg. This total destitution was the direct driver for the final block of the story, which was censored in official reports: the path into criminality (approx. 1986 – early 1987).

The distress led Peter to the Werkstätterstraße 4 crisis center, where he was placed in a criminogenic environment with highly traumatized, frustrated young people (including Hermann Hraschan) (e.g., opening unlocked car doors). However, the court case acted as a shock and led to complete insight into his actions. The conditional sentence marked the complete and immediate break with criminality.

The turning point came not through state authorities but through private humanity: The depressed student Felix Corbinian mediated the shared apartment, saving Peter from certain death (Corbinian tragically later took his own life). In this shared apartment in March 1987, Peter met Lucia Nadia Cipriani, who became his life-saving anchor.

The deepest and most tragic effect of the system is shown in the reappraisal: Peter felt compelled to censor his greatest achievements—the Yoga Teacher and the later FIDE Master title in chess composition—from researchers to receive higher compensation. The publication of this text is the ultimate act to definitively break this learned silence and the decades-long false interpretation of identity.